FBIS DAILY REPORT

East Europe

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IVANOV RECEIVES LATIN AMERICA PEACE DOCUMENT

AU131845 Sofia BTA in English 1741 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Sofia, August 13 (BTA) -- Today, the heads of diplomatic missions of Nicaragua, Columbia, Mexico, Uruguay, Argentina, Venezuela and Peru were accepted at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Mr. Maryi Ivanov, first-deputy minister, at their request.

In the presence of his colleagues from the Latin American states members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group Nicaragua's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Bulgaria Mr. Roger Vasquez Berrios presented officially the text of the document for achievement of stable and durable peace in Central America signed on August 7, this year, in Guatemala by the presidents of Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras.

Nicaragua's ambassador stressed the great political importance of this agreement containing a number of measures directed toward removal of the danger from military conflict, lessening of the tension and creating conditions for establishing of peace and security in this part of the world. On their part the representatives of the Contadora Group and of the Group for Support handed the text of the communique from the meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of their countries in Sao Paolo, which expresses full support to the Guatemala agreement and readiness for further cooperation in the development of the peace process in Central America.

The Bulgarian side expressed satisfaction in connection with the agreement achieved by the Central American countries, with the active contribution of Nicaragua's Government and the cooperation of the Contadora Group and the Group for Support, which opens good prospects for durable settlement of the problems in the region. The Bulgarian side confirmed its position that only the equal right political dialogue based on the principles of international law can be the means for normalization of the complicated situation in Central America.

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION TO DISCUSS REFORMS

AU121903 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Aug 87

[Text] At 1600 on 17 August 1987 a joint session of the Legislative Commission and the Commission on People's Councils and Local Government will be held at the Eastern hall of parliament. The joint meeting will discuss a draft bill on the establishment of administrative-territorial units, provinces [oblasts] that will be further submitted to the forthcoming sixth session of the National Assembly.

The Legislative Commission will also hold a separate meeting to discuss the draft law on the decrees issued by the State Council during the period from 9 through 30 July 1987.

STATE APPROVAL OF PRODUCTION STANDARDS REVIEWED

AU130834 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 10 Aug 87 p 3

["Commentary" by Khristo Danchev, chief director of the Committee On Quality]

[Text] Certain economic managers seem to forget that it is impossible to ensure high quality standards if we do not stand on solid foundations -- namely on the economic mechanism and the Code On Economic Activities. According to Article 12, line 6, item 2 of this code, "an enterprise is not entitled to produce, purchase, or sell production that does not conform to the standardization documents."

Seven months have elapsed since the Economic Council adopted the production lists [nomenklatura] and the list of enterprises, which have to introduce state approval. The management of some of these enterprises admits that it cannot produce goods, which are up to the requirements of these standards. In facing the threat of being deprived of the profit, which they illegally gained from the consumer, they demand that the introduction of this strict form of state control be postponed. However, not one of them has ever asked for permission to produce substandard production or to alter the prices in accordance with the quality they produce. This once again demonstrates the necessity of introducing state approval of production, and of doing away with liberalism in regards to shortcomings in the quality sector.

The following criteria are to be observed concerning defining production subjected to approval by the state: It should be structure-determining for exports, especially to the USSR, as well as in conquering new markets; this production should be systematically in demand by the consumers; it should include units and assembled parts [vuzli i agregati] determining the quality of the final products. On the basis of these criteria the Economic Council discussed and adopted a decision, on the basis of Protocol No 1 of the Council of 19 January 1987, on the approval of production by the state involving over 4,000 names of specific industrial goods produced by 293 self-managing economic organizations.

The problem of the quality of goods produced on the basis of production sharing hitherto represented an obstacle. The failure of the managements of self-managing enterprises to demonstrate the necessary strictness and not apply the envisaged sanctions for the delivery of substandard production cannot be an explanation for the proposed postponement of the regulation on state approval. At the same time, however, the state approval activated the organs of the Quality Control Organization regarding control over the quality of delivered goods. From the position of this control, the organs exert their impact on all contracting parties by providing them with economic levers for adapting the quality of the finished products to the normative-technical documents. This is also the reason for not introducing state approval regarding the production of delivery enterprises of the first and second echelon production.

It is the duty of state approval organs to guarantee the observance of the established technological processes in enterprises. If the established technological requirements are observed in a given enterprise, the age of the equipment should not exert a negative influence on production quality.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV ISSUES ORDER ON NAVY DAY

AU111310 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 8 Aug 87 p 1

["Order of the Day" by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, celebrating 9 August anniversary of Bulgarian Navy Day]

[Text] Comrades sailors, soldiers, and cadets, comrades petty officers and sergeants, comrades officers, admirals and generals, comrades workers and servicemen, soldiers of the reserve, tomorrow our people and their Armed Forces are celebrating the holiday of the Navy. We are celebrating this holiday on the eve of the glorious 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and on the eve of the 43d anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in our country, as well as in the year of Vasil Levski's 130th birthday.

An atmosphere of optimism, national pride, and new enthusiasm in the struggle for restructuring in all sectors of social life, in the struggle for a qualitatively new growth, for the transformation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria into a highly developed and civilized socialist state by the end of the century, was created thanks to the decisions of the BCP Central Committee July plenum. These decisions inspired the broad people's masses with new strength; this also applies to the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The sailors of our Navy enthusiastically joined the socialist competition expanding throughout the Bulgarian People's Army in honor of the aforementioned anniversaries. In implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, in prolonged and difficult navigations, in the struggle against the elements of the sea, in their exercise halls and firing grounds, the sailors improved their combat skills, enhanced combat skill on their ships and in their detachments, and acquired a solid sailor's training, as well as consolidated their fraternal friendship with the sailors of the USSR Red Banner Black Sea Fleet.

Built under the wise leadership and care of the BCP, with the fraternal assistance of the USSR, the Navy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria inherited glorious militant and revolutionary traditions.

As an inseparable part of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, the Bulgarian sailors are loyally protecting the maritime borders of our motherland and are ready to defend our national independence and the cause of socialism. They are ardent patriots and internationalists.

Under the existing conditions of a complicated and explosive international situation; when world imperialism is preparing for "star wars"; when the United States uses its own army and navy for aggression and blackmail against the peace-loving peoples; when the U.S. military vessels are threatening peace in the Persian Gulf and in the Mediterranean, our party and people expect the sailors of our Navy to manifest lofty vigilance and even more perseveringly pursue their military exercises in mastering the greatest achievements in the art of warfare.

Comrades sailors, cadets, and officers, comrades officers and admirals, comrades workers and servicemen, sailors of the reserve, I congratulate you on the occasion of Navy Day! [paragraph continues]

I wish you new successes in the struggle to improve your military skill and to raise the combat readiness of the Navy to a higher quality level, in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, and in worthily preparing for the forthcoming BCP National Conference.

On the occasion of the festive celebration of Navy Day I order:

Festive illuminations to take place on 9 August in the city of Varna.

Glory to the Bulgarian Navy!

Glory to the BCP -- organizer and source of inspiration of all our victories!

Long live and prosper our socialist motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Signed: Army General Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

NEWS MEASURES ON COMBATING AIDS INTRODUCED

AU111840 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Casual sexual relations are the reason for six new cases of AIDS in Bulgaria. These are Bulgarian citizens who have lived abroad for a long period of time. This makes it necessary to test all Bulgarian citizens returning to Bulgaria after having spent more than one month abroad. The bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the transport medical services responsible for the quarantine customs control and other representatives of Interdepartmental A.I.D.S. Council will actively contribute to this end.

The possibilities for making tests on personal request in this country will be broadened observing the necessary discretion. The possible virus carriers will be registered at the Skin and Venereal Diseases clinics and will be advised on their future conduct by physicians and sociologists. They will be liable before the law of the state in cases of improper conduct.

Minister Explains Measures

AU110959 Sofia BTA in English 0910 GMT 11 Aug 87

["Aids Control in Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA) -- Today's TRUD carries an extensive article by Prof. Lyubomir Shindarov, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences [and first deputy minister of public health], on the AIDS control measures which are being taken in Bulgaria.

Systematic measures to combat the disease have been taken in this country since 1985.

In May 1987 the problem of logistics, epidemiological control, health education and legal regulations were also decided. An AIDS laboratory was established in 1986 and it has trained 29 laboratory crews in serodiagnosis of the condition. In July 1987 the necessary equipment and diagnostic means were imported, and donor blood started to be tested mandatorily on a nationwide scale. Between 1986 and July 15 1987 28 carriers of the virus have been found (all of whom were clinically healthy, with the exception of one who developed the full-blown symptoms and died) and deported from among a total of 19,614 foreigners (comprising 99.4 percent of the students and 86.6 percent of the workers) who have been screened for AIDS infection. New arrivals are now required to have a blood test and they are admitted to stay or are turned back depending on the result. From November 1985 through July 15 1987 a total of 7,319 Bulgarian citizens belonging to the high-risk groups (homosexuals, prostitutes and intravenous drug users) have been tested. Among these, only two were dianosed as AIDS seropositive, both of them (a homosexual and a female prostitute) being clinically healthy. One prostitute is now undergoing further tests to determine whether she carries the infection or not. During the same period the AIDS virus has been detected in seven hemophiliacs from among 396 tested (mostly adults and fewer children). All infected hemophiliacs have not developed the AIDS symptons, but one of them died of an unrelated virulent disease. A woman married to a hemophiliac also tested positive for the virus, and her pregnancy had to be artificially terminated. Hemophiliacs are the most seriously affected group in Bulgaria.

The following legislative acts, executive orders and more important methodological directives have been issued in this country since 1985:

- A ban on accepting donor blood from foreigners,

- an amendment to the Sojourn of Aliens in Bulgaria Act, empowering the immigration authorities to deport carriers of the infection,

- mandatory screening for AIDS of donor blood and a ban disqualifying homosexuals, female prostitutes and intravenous drug users from blood donation,

- mandatory AIDS tests for sperm donors and for mother's milk donors,

- an instruction on the outpatient control of infected persons in the high-risk groups and hemophiliacs,

- mandatory AIDS tests for veneral disease patients,

- an instruction on prophylaxis in the work of dental surgeries and obstetrician consulting rooms (measures to upgrade hygiene in barber's shops, hairdresser's and beauty parlours have also been worked out)

- methodological instruction on AIDS to the national health service network, and

- rules for the operation of the AIDS virological laboratory.

A variety of brochures, as well as a popular science book intended for a broad readership have been published or are in print. The radio and the television have broadcast special programmes, and the newspapers have carried articles contributed by prominent Bulgarian scientists or translated from the foreign press. A total of 640 lecturers are working in groups throughout the country. A joint Bulgaro-Yugoslavian film on AIDS is being shot, and it is expected to be ready by the end of October this year.

Youth Paper Discusses Problems

AU111557 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian, in its Sunday edition on 9 August 1987 carries on pages 6 and 7, a total of approximately 5,000 words of reportage on the AIDS problems in Bulgaria and abroad. The main item is a 2,000-word interview with Docent Petur Georgiev, "chief expert" at the Ministry of National Health, edited by Yuliy Moskov, under the title: "Those Who Are Warned Are Armed." The article is preceeded by an introductory note, stating that the NARODNA MLADEZH editorial board invited Docent Georgiev for an interview and is submitting "part of it" to its readers.

The first part of the interview deals with general statements on already well-known details about AIDS prevention measures in Bulgaria; the rest of the interview, however, provides certain details which have not been mentioned in past statements by Bulgarian officials. Thus, for example Docent Georgiev states that "17,000 foreign citizens were initially screened, and 29 of them turned out to have AIDS antibodies. Two of them were Asians and 27 were Africans. All of them were expelled from our country." Georgiev adds that "17,000 blood donors were screened, but none of them tested positive. However, when we tested our risk contingent -- individuals engaging in prostitution (I will add between parentheses that there are men among them as well), homosexuals, and drug addicts who inject themselves intravenously; a total of 7,000 people -- we discovered only two who were infected." Docent Georgiev points out that all Vietnamese citizens resident in Bulgaria have been tested and proved healthy, and that such tests were also performed in other socialist countries. He refers to a group of "African people" who several years ago, when the disease was unknown, and there were no testing methods, acted as blood donors and infected 7 hemophiliacs. "According to the present legislation, blood donations by foreigners is absolutely banned," he points out.

Expanding on the restrictive measures against foreigners in Bulgaria, Georgiev states that all foreigners staying over one month in the country are tested, and that Bulgarians travelling abroad for professional reasons are subjected to screening, as well. Discussing international restrictions, such as certificates and restrictive measures against foreigners in the United States and other Western countries, Georgiev points out that "in our opinion such measures are insufficient, and as you see, our own measures regarding foreign citizens are much stricter." Although admitting that it is imposible to screen all foreign toursits spending their summer vacations in Bulgaria, Georgiev describes the "strict organization" of medical authorities in this respect and states: "We receive information on every resort and hotel. Tourists with suspect or prolonged illnesses, or of shady behavior, are promptly and unceremoniously subjected to AIDS tests. It appeared that homosexuals from the United States and Western Europe, as well as individuals who are prostituting themselves, are visiting our country. They are immediately isolated and tested."

In the last portion of the interview Docent Georgiev, describing opinion polls on the subject conducted in Western countries, notes: "How is the situation in our country? What is the reaction of our youth? What about their knowledge, their attitude?

We do not know anything about this, which is a cause of great concern! Our sociological institutes do not provide any research on this infinitely important question, as if we had forgotten the ancient wisdom: whoever is warned is armed! This is not a medical, but a social problem."

An editorial note following the interview states: "While this issue of our newspaper was being produced, the STATE GAZETTE (issue no 59 of 31 July 1987) published a new protection measure of the Ministry of National Health, according to which a compulsory AIDS test for couples contemplating marriage is being introduced in our country."

The rest of the material of pages 6 and 7 of NARODNA MLADEZH are devoted to a 300-word article by Metodi Manchenko, entitled "This Does Not Concern Us." The article describes in general terms how dangerous it is to underestimate the threat of AIDS with quotations from famous U.S. and Soviet scientists as well as Western "artists and cultural figures" who engaged in the struggle against the disease.

Two further, unsigned articles, are attributed to "materials from the foreign press," and deal with medical and social aspects of AIDS. The 900-word medical article is entitled "The Epidemic is Ahead of the Scientists," and describes world-wide problems of medical research on AIDS. The second, a 500-word article entitled "Law Against the Virus," touches upon legal problems of the AIDS infection in the United States and controversies about such cases.

A 700-word unattributed article, entitled "Prevention: Measures and Half-Measures" complains about the shortage of condoms in Bulgaria and about the lack of information on sexual practices, dealing also with the problem of "human rights" widely discussed in the West, and expressing the opinion that to protect oneself against such a disease as AIDS is also a human right. The article points out that while in the past people who suffered from dangerous, infectious diseases used to be isolated, "today, in connection with the carriers of the AIDS virus, there is no definite approach, neither in our country nor worldwide. Even a homosexual, who as a carrier of AIDS was isolated in the department for infectious diseases in a Sofia hospital, was released this week."

The article adds that the situation becomes even more alarming owing to medicine having no concrete facts about the extent of the infection and no drug to cure it, so that prevention "can hardly avoid half-measures."

BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION BANK ESTABLISHED -- Varna, 7 August (from our okrug correspondent) One of the most important trends in the restructuring process regarding the banking system in our country is the establishment of trade banks, which must assist restructuring in the most dynamic and structure-determining production complexes. This is the nature of the bank which was established in Varna today. It will act as a joint-stock company and is called the Transportation Bank. The shareholders are the economic organizations and trusts under the Ministry of Transportation. The Bulgarian National Bank and some other leading institutions also particpate as shareholders. The constituent meeting determined the amount of the initial fund and elected a board of shareholders, as well as a control commission. Todor Dukov was appointed chairman of the Transportation Bank. Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, was elected chairman of the board of shareholders. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 July 87 p 6 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTRY SUPPORTS GUATEMALA PROPOSALS

LD131700 Prague CTK in English 1631 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Prague Aug 13 (CTK) -- High appreciation of the role of the Contadora group and the group supporting it in drawing up peace proposals, and of their effort to create conditions for their acceptance, was expressed in a statement issued by the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry today.

The Foreign Ministry statement supported the agreement signed in conclusion of a two-day meeting of the presidents of five Central American countries in Guatemala last week, and stressed Czechoslovakia will do its best to seek an ultimate peaceful and just settlement of the conflict in the region, in tune with the adopted document.

The statement described the results of the presidential meeting as a logical consequence of peace efforts and a significant step towards a definite installation of peace in that region.

The agreement once again confirms that international problems can be solved by negotiations of all sides concerned, on the basis of equality and equal security, and is evidence of the political maturity of the Latin American countries which were capable of creating their own effective political structure for solving a problem that represented one of the most dangerous hotbeds of tension for many years.

The agreement provides a good foundation for adopting resolute measures to prevent the outbreak of a regional armed conflict and for creating conditions for a lasting peaceful, constructive and mutually beneficial coexistence of Central American nations. The implementation of the agreement will depend, to a considerable extent, on the political will of the United States to join the peace process, to give up its neoglobalist policy and stop open interference in the internal affairs of the countries of that region, the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry statement said.

ROUNDTABLE ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH SFRY

AU111416 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 87 p 6

[Report by Dragomir Micic and Petr Vana, KOMUNIST and RUDE PRAVO editors respectively: "The Foundation is Friendship between Peoples; RUDE PRAVO and KOMUNIST 'Roundtable' on Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Relations"]

[Excerpts] The numerous political meetings between Czechoslovak and Yugoslav representatives, which have intensified recently, affirm the close relations between the two states, their nations, and their nationalities, while simultaneously providing new incentives for the relationship which has existed between the Czechoslovak and Yugoslav people for a long time, and which in fact exists to this very day. The "roundtable" discussion organized by the press organs of the Communist Parties in our two socialist countries was devoted to this basic postulate of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations. RUDE PRAVO, the CPCZ Central Committee organ, and KOMUNIST, the LCY organ, wanted it to contribute toward developing the CPCZ-LCY cooperation, the rapprochement of the nations and nationalities of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, and their mutual knowledge.

The "roundtable" discussion, which (as we reported) took place in Novi Sad on 30 June, focused on SFRY-CSSR and LCY-CPCZ relations. The participants for the Yugoslav side were Vitomir Sudarski, director of the KOMUNIST publishing house; Vlajko Krivokapic, chief and responsible editor of all editions of the weekly KOMUNIST; Academician Jan Kmec, professor of the Department of Philosophy in Novi Sad; Dr Slavoljub Cvetkovic from the Institute of Contemporary History in Belgrade; Kosta Todjer, deputy chief editor of the Novi Sad edition of the weekly KOMUNIST; and Branko Krsten, Slobodan Ignjatovic, and Dragomir Micic, editors of the weekly KOMUNIST. The participants for the Czechoslovak side were Miloslav Vitek, deputy chief editor of RUDE PRAVO; Jan Hrobar, secretary of the editorial council of RUDE PRAVO; Michal Voracek, editor of HOSPODARSKE NOVINY [economic weekly]; and Petr Vana, RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Belgrade.

Without "Mortgages" [subhead]

The realization of socialist ideas in our countries was neither easy, nor has it progressed in a straight line. The misunderstandings and the lack of sympathy that were evident at times during the postwar development, were at variance with the interests and sentiments of both our countries' nations. The "roundtable" stressed that currently there are no open issues between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, and our relations are not burdened by any "mortgages." We can also openly mention the years 1948 and 1968; they have left far-reaching "legacies and lessons" for both countries and parties, which can only benefit the progressive development of traditional friendship. Our common goals are socialist social development, peace in the world, freedom, and democracy.

Prospects [subhead]

Despite a certain decline in economic cooperation during the last few years, we can nevertheless realistically regard the prospects for its development with optimism. This was confirmed in May by the joint CSSR-SFRY commission for economic and scientific-technical development: the exchange of goods and services this year is expected to amount to about $1.5 billion. [passage omitted]

Untapped Possibilities [subhead]

In discussing the present mutual cooperation, the participants concluded that the possibilities of developing it are far greater than its present level suggests. Apart from other things, they underscored that -- as an example of economic cooperation -- specialization and cooperation and joint operations in third markets account for approximately 4-5 percent of the total value of economic exchange. This is partly why the current exchange value is lower than in the record year 1983. [passage omitted]

Another, and even more important cause of inadequately utilized possibilities of cooperation, (and a certain drop in the value of the economic exchange is merely one of the consequences) is the number of problems that have arisen in building the socialist society. During the last few years they became exacerbated in practically all socialist countries. Recently the search for solutions both in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia placed particular emphasis on possible roads of developing the economy, and also on the development of mechanisms which would help to speed up the mastering, development, and implementation of the results of world scientific-technical progress. In this context the "roundtable" recalled the current work on changes and on the final elaboration of the SFRY Constitution; as well as the law on collective work [sdruzena prace] and the draft law on state enterprise in the CSSR.

One of the possible paths in this direction is cooperation and specialization, and also the ensurance and utilization of opportunities presented by the potentials of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia (such as direct interenterprise relations, joint investments, and participation in the CEMA countries' comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress and in the scientific-technical projects of other countries). [passage omitted]

Invincible traditions [subhead]

The "roundtable" in Novi Sad also mentioned the not-so-bright moments of contemporary development. Some of them were linked with inglorious journalistic "feats" which scarely contributed to objective, truthful information about the events and situations in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. On such occasions the journalistic texts were frequently based on "second-hand", or even "third-hand," information; understandably, this is at variance with journalistic ethics (unverified data, sensation-mongering, malicious reports), but particularly with the traditional friendship between Yugoslav and Czechoslovak nations.

In line with the wish to contribute to more objective information, and generally to the development of relations between our countries and our parties, both RUDE PRAVO and KOMUNIST are striving to develop their cooperation as comprehensively as possible. Aside from exchanging editors and materials, the "roundtable" and the present joint article both carry this hallmark. In the spirit of the traditional friendship and cooperation of Yugoslav nations and nationalities and Czechoslovak nations, which convincingly dominate their mutual relations, one can also expect a new "roundtable" discussion, on which the two editorial offices have agreed on principle.

PLO'S QADDUMI LEAVES PRAGUE AFTER TALKS

LD131916 Prague CTK in English 1850 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Prague Aug 13 (CTK) -- Faruq Qaddumi, member of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee and head of its political department, left Prague today.

During his short stay in Czechoslovakia, he was received by Deputy Head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Department of International Policy Radoslav Klein, and First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes to discuss the Middle East situation and PLO tasks after the latest session of the Palestine National Council.

TALKS HELD WITH USIA REPRESENTATIVE ON COOPERATION

AU121037 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Aug 87 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Ambassador Stephen Headley Rhinesmith, USIA representative, was received by Roman Narozny, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, in Prague on Thursday [6 August]. They exchanged views on the development of CSSR-U.S. relations in culture, education, science, and medical care to date; and also assessed the possibilities of further expanding cooperation in the above spheres.

EDITORIAL EXAMINES WORKERS SELF-MANAGEMENT

AU111220 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Self-Management of a Working Collective" -- passages between slantlines published in widespace]

[Text] The strategic line of accelerating our country's socioeconomic development, as formulated by the 17th CPCZ Congress, has thrown new light on the development of democratic principles in our political system. The development of specific forms of socialist democracy has become an important factor, that will determine our success, or lack of it, in expanding the citizens' conscious initiative and creativity in our socialist state. The draft law on state enterprise (submitted for public discussion in July) also formulates specific new forms of implementing the people's socialist self-management; it envisages both the establishment of councils of working collectives in every state enterprise, and the principle of the eligibility of directors, and possibly also of other economic staff. The idea of self-management is linked with that of socialism as a system based on the people's creative, unfettered activity. This idea was explained by the founders of Marxism. However, the idea of self-management was not always correctly assessed; in public awareness it was either fused with the idea of a distant communist tomorrow, when no state will exist, or with the idea that the term "self-management" is incompatible with the term "state management of economy." However, the new edition of the CPSU Program formulates the attitude to socialist self-management quite unambiguously. This document stresses that "in the present period, the strategic line of developing the political system of society lies in the perfection of socialist democracy, and in the increasing realization of the /socialist self-management of the people/ on the basis of the active and effective participation by working people and their collectives in solving issues that pertain to the life of the state and society."

The idea of socialist self-management of working collectives at the level of enterprises (the specific function of it is now being discussed in our society) was not born by chance; neither did it emerge from "pure theory." It gradually took shape during the 4 decades of postwar development in a process accompanied by successes, but also by mistakes, when we developed the various forms of participation by working people in the administration of enterprises, and by the working collectives in production management. It took shape during our discussions at production meetings, and as the working collectives acquired practical experience in experiments with the organization of work and remuneration according to the principle of economic accountability. On the basis of our own experience and the experience of several other socialist countries, but primarily under the inspiring influence of work carried out by the Soviet Union in restructuring its economic mechanism, we have included in our draft law on state enterprise certain specific forms of socialist self-management by working collectives in enterprises. Under conditions of self-financing and of the independent economic accountability of enterprises, these forms are intended to create opportunities for obtaining a balanced relationship between a working collective's powers and its responsibility for results.

Our society's experience with the various forms of participation by working people in production management was acquired at various stages of political struggles. After World War II, the plant and enterprise councils helped us turn the wheels of postwar reconstruction and frustrate the intentions of factory and mine owners -- both before February [1948], when they tried to thwart the results of our national and democratic revolution, and after it, when they tried to halt socialist construction.

During the first decades of socialist construction, our trade union movement, too, tested various ways and forms of developing the working people's initiative and increasing their participation in management. Many forms of developing working initiative were aimed at helping attain the volume and quality indicators and at accelerating scientific-technical development and socialist rationalization, but also at making production more efficient and at linking working initiative with participation in management.

In the second part of the sixties, the concept of the working people's self-management bodies (councils) in enterprises again cropped up in Czechoslovakia's economic and legal theory. In the course of 1968, when the revisionist and counterrevolutionary forces were gaining the upper hand in political life, the rational idea of self-managing collectives was politically abused, which was at variance with the basic interests of our socialist state, in an effort to disrupt the principles of the central, planned management of the national economy, totally deny the role of the plan, and gradually eliminate social ownership and the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party in the socialist society. The hostile forces even proclaimed the anti-democratic, reactionary slogan calling for "Working People's Councils Without the Communists."

According to the rightwingers' plans, the working people's councils were to have served the counterrevolutionary forces as one of their instruments for deepening disintegration in our party and society, devaluing the socialist social values, and for dismantling socialism. This understanding of the working people's collective bodies contradicted the basic Marxist-Leninist principles of socialism, and was thus condemned in the "Lessons From the Critical Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress."

The draft law on state enterprise, which has been presented for public discussion, places the role of the councils of working collectives on different foundations -- on the strengthening of socialism, not of dismantling it. The political bankrupts from among the ranks of former rightwing protagonists have absolutely no right to claim credit for the draft law on state enterprise which is now being presented.

The draft law on state enterprise, which we are now publicly discussion, harmonizes the operations of the collective body of the working collective -- the working collective's council -- with the principles of democratic centralism, while strengthening the party's leading role and developing the vigorous operations of the trade union organization and other political and social organizations of the National Front. The activity of the councils of working collectives and their decision-making are fully subordinated to the interests of the entire society. In relations with state enterprises these interests are represented by their founder, the socialist state, which is also the true owner of the means of production in the hands of the enterprises. The purpose of developing all forms of self-management is also to enable the working people to handle these means as true, responsible, and conscientious economists.

The draft law states that the working collective's council is a collective entrepreneur body of self-management, that it is a democratically elected assembly of the working collective or its delegates, shares responsibility for the efficient economic and social activity of the enterprise, is responsible for this to the working people's collective, and also reports to it about its own activities.

The activity of the self-managing bodies of working collectives is aimed at increasing the socialist and social wealth and consolidating good, socialist social relations. It is only when such social relations operate within the process of socialist production that the economic effect of the production is enhanced and the activity of the enterprise becomes socially more significant. This is the basis on which our entire society develops; and today the ideologically-political state of each of our citizens and the quality of social awareness have also come to depend on this.

This is no new, just discovered thesis. We can find this dual social function mentioned already in Marx's works. In the conditions of our contemporary socialist society, the working people are actively participating (by means of self-management) in the management of production, but also in the shaping of relations that belong to the basic economic and spiritual values of socialism.

Self-management of enterprise level provides the best conditions for ensuring fair decisions about sharing out the results attained by the enterprise. It is through these activities that self-management, and through it also the direct producers, will effectively participate in creating and consolidating the socialist system, and in creating a new quality of socialism.

OFFICIALS, PRESS MARK VASIL BILAK BIRTHDAY

Party Leadership Awards Bilak

AU121122 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Aug 87 p 1

[CTK report: "In Appreciation of Services Rendered to the Party and of Many Years of Selfless Work in Building Socialism; The Highest State Distinctions for Comrade Vasil Bilak on His Birthday"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, presented the highest Czechoslovak state distinctions to Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in Prague on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

At the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the CSSR president conferred on Vasil Bilak the honorary title of Hero of Socialist Labor for the second time, with the right to wear the Golden Star of the Hero of Socialist Labor and the Klement Gottwald Order for Building the Socialist Homeland, in recognition of services rendered to the CPCZ, of many years of selfless work in building a socialist society, and of his significant contribution towards strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement.

Attending the solemn act were CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium -- Ladislav Admec, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Ignac Janak, and Frantisek Pitra; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno and Jindrich Polednik; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and Miroslav Zavadil; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and its agencies, the attending members of the party leadership, and on his own behalf, Comrade Gustav Husak highly commended Comrade Vasil Bilak's many years of selfless and productive work for our party, state, and the socialist society, and his major part in shaping and implementing the policy of the CPCZ. He also emphasized the credit which he deserves for deepening the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, and for his efforts in strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement and enhancing cooperation among all democratic and progressive forces.

He recalled Vasil Bilak's path through life, in which, starting as a poor village boy, he worked his way up to the highest party and state offices, and which he dedicated to the tireless struggle for the interests of the working man. "I would like to say how I appreciate your optimistic attitude to life, in which an important place is held by the idea for which man struggles -- the great idea of socialism, Leninism, and justice for the working people," Comrade Gustav Husak went on to say. "By dint of your entire life and work, you are one of those people who take an active part in this struggle and significantly contribute to the successes scored by the party, society, and the state. We greatly respect your work, and we thank you for it. As an expression of public recognition of your party, political, and state activity, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has proposed conferring upon you for the second time, on the occasion of your 70th birthday, the highest Czechoslovak awards -- the honorary title of Hero of Socialist Labor and the Klement Gottwald Order for Building the Socialist Homeland."

Comrade Gustav Husak congratulated Comrade Vasil Bilak on his important birthday and on the award of the highest state distinctions. He wished him good health, further successes in his responsible work for the Communist Party and our socialist society, and much happiness and contentment in his private life.

In his reply Comrade Vasil Bilak conveyed sincere thanks to Comrade Gustav Husak and members of the party leadership for their great appreciation of his activity in various political and state offices in the past 38 years. Further on, he said, among other things: "I have always sought to deliver honest and conscientious work for the benefit of our party, the socialist society, the working people, for our nations, for firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, for the realization of the ideas of socialism and communism. I have always tried to proceed from the premise that a Communist should always know well the concerns of the people and the party, that he should actively help to tackle tasks and problems. Pondering, on the occasion of my 70th birthday, the years to come, I would not like to make any big promises. However, there is one promise which I want to fulfill and to which I want to stick -- not to do anything that might weaken the work of socialism, for which I have worked all my life, to stay as I am, and to contribute as long as I have the strength to do so to meeting all the great tasks ahead of us."

After the conclusion of the solemn act, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium gave a gala lunch in honor of Comrade Vasil Bilak. The lunch took place in a comradely and cordial atmosphere.

Daily Praises Bilak

AU121340 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Aug 87 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Comrade Vasil Bilak at Seventy"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, member of the CSSR Federal Assembly Presidium, and deputy of the Chamber of People, is 70 years old today. He was born on 11 August 1917 in Krajna Bystra, a township in Svidnik District. [passage omitted on Bilak's life from childhood to 1962, when he was already Central Committee member, Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee secretary, and commissioner of the Slovak National Council for education and culture]

He always fulfilled his duties very responsibly; he devoted his greatest attention to the Marxist-Leninist growth of the communists, to the working people's socialist awareness, and to the development of culture and of educational standards. He approached the theory of scientific socialism (which he consistently studied) creatively, always linking it with practice and utilizing for this the wealth of his experience. He was held in high regard by the intelligentsia because of his sensitive approach to its creative activity.

When the critical phenomena in our society continued to grow, he raised his voice in a principled manner against all mistakes and deformations that compromised the socialist system. He made a great effort to achieve the rehabilitation of Comrades Karol Smidke, Gustav Husak, Ladislav Novomesky, and others, who had been unjustly sentenced as "bourgeois nationalists." He attached great importance to the correct solution of the nationality issue. He did not hesitate to oppose the subjectivist methods of decision-making manifested in the party leadership during the sixties. His speech at the CPCZ Central Committee's session in December 1967 was particularly typical. In it he unambiguously showed that the complicated situation in the party and society could be resolved by asserting the party's leading role in the Leninist spirit. He adopted an uncompromising stand against the rightwingers' attempts to abuse all criticism of shortcomings for attacks on the party and on socialism.

In 1968 Comrade Vasil Bilak was elected first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and in the same year member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. Comrade Bilak conclusively demonstrated his political maturity, his loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, his respect and love for our socialist fatherland, and for the Soviet Union during the most difficult moments for our party and society, in the period of the open onslaught of antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces in 1968-69. He organized and led an unappeasable struggle against the insidious plans of renegades and their allies. He took a firm stand in defense of socialism, in defense of the basic interests of the workers class and the people. His personal example, his businesslike arguments, and his courage to tell the people the truth gave faith to those who had remained loyal to socialism and to friendship with the Soviet Union.

As a close collaborator of Comrade Gustav Husak (who was elected head of the CPCZ Central Committee in April 1969), Comrade Bilak devoted all his energy to restoring the Marxist-Leninist character of the party, consolidating our friendship with the Soviet Union, and overcoming the crisis and its causes and consequences. His speeches and articles, reflecting this struggle for socialism, were published in the book "Truth Remains Truth." [passage omitted on Bilak's working for the party congresses and the strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development]

Love for the fatherland and friendship toward the Soviet Union, a deep faith in the strength of the workers class and in the victory of socialism, this has been Comrade Vasil Bilak's life-long creed. As CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary (in the latter function since Autumn 1968), Comrade Vasil Bilak was charged with directing the sphere of international relations; this sphere is of key significance both for the position held by our party in the communist and workers movement, and for the international authority of our republic as a firm link of the socialist community. He devotes systematic attention to consolidating the unity of fraternal communist parties and strengthening the cohesion of the entire international communist and workers movement. His statements at the congresses and conferences of communist and workers parties and in negotiations with the representatives of revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world always encounter a broad echo and win him esteem and recognition. Comrade Bilak has been chairman of the CPCZ Central Committee's Ideological Commission since 1970, his activities in this sector are oriented toward creatively mastering and applying the Marxist-Leninist theory, maintaining its unity with practice, and consistently combining ideological work with the party's political activity in all sectors of the society's life, but particularly in economy.

Comrade Bilak's entire working life significantly contributed to the successes of building socialism in our fatherland, consolidating the fraternal unity of Czech and Slovak peoples, and the nationalities in our country, and developing the people's material and cultural standards. He always proceeded from a deep knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, from his firm communist conviction that one must live and work in a way multiplying the values of socialism in our fatherland and in the world. [passage omitted on Bilak's national and international decorations]

Lenart Congratulations

LD122221 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 12 Aug 87

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today congratulated Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on his birthday and on his being awarded the highest state distinctions. He presented him with a letter from the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Council and Slovak Government.

The letter pays tribute to Comrade Bilak's intrinsic involvement in the CPCZ's struggle for revolutionary changes in our society, and his committed and dedicated work during his years in party and state functions in Slovakia, and in the responsible functions he now carries out. It highlights his fidelity and commitment to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and to the interests of the working class and all the working people, and his socialist patriotism, proletarian internationalism and friendship for the Soviet Union which are a characteristic feature of his life and work. It stresses Comrade Vasil Bilak's role in consolidating the party and society after the crisis years, and his great personal merit in strengthening the international status of Czechoslovakia, promoting the principles of peaceful coexistence, and consolidating the revolutionary forces throughout the world.

The CPSL Central Committee, Slovak National Council, and Slovak Government conclude their letter by expressing gratitude to Comrade Bilak for his deserving and fruitful work to date, and by wishing him good health, great creative strength, happiness and contentment.

Present at the ceremony were Comrades Peter Colotka, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, Viliam Salgovic, and Eugen Turzo.

HUSAK SENDS LETTER TO JAKES ON 65TH BIRTHDAY

LD111840 Prague CTK in English 1758 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Prague Aug 11 (CTK) -- Milos Jakes, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Central Committee secretary, Federal Assembly Presidium member and deputy of the House of the People, turns 65 on August 12.

After joining the Communist Party in 1945, Milos Jakes held responsible party, state and public posts. In 1966 he was elected member of the Party Central Committee's Control and Audit Commission, in March 1968 became its chairman and held the post until 1977. He was active in the effort to overcome the crisis in the party and society and in restoring the party's Marxist-Leninist character. Since 1981 he has been full member of the Party Presidium and Central Committee secretary and headed the Party Central Committee Commission for National Economy.

Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak sent Milos Jakes a letter thanking him for his selfless work for the party and the well-being of the people.

DISORGANIZATION AT 'INTEGRATION PROJECT' REPORTED

AU111118 [Editorial Report] Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 10 August on page 3 carries a 3,000-word article by Tibor Bucha entitled "Will a White Flower Grow in Dolinskaya?" The article deals with the situation of young people, and of the youth union organization at the building site of the Krivoy Rog ores dressing combine, an "integration project" currently under construction in Dolinskaya in the Ukraine. The young builders interviewed by Bucha complain about isolation and a lack of cultural activities and sports facilities. They complain that while workers from the GDR are regularly visited by artists from their native country, not a single Czechoslovak ensemble has been to the building site to date. They also voice their wish for a closed-circuit radio station, videorecorders, and movies.

The article makes several observations about the general situation at the project. Bucha relates, for example, how he discovered a young man tending a small plot of flowers and vegetables during regular working hours. "What can I do, right now there is nothing proper for us to do," the young man reportedly retorted. A youth union functionary is then quoted as having told the author: "Believe me, each of us came to Dolinskaya to work, to make some money, and also to help a good cause. But recently we had to send a whole work collective made up of members of the Socialist Youth Union back home. There was no work for them. Even now the Kosice Metallurgical Engineering Works do not know what they are going to do in the next quarter."

Bucha attributes these problems to Soviet requests to modify the original project, to hitches in supplier-user relations, and to lack of coordination. According to Jiri Hofman, chairman of the youth union committee at the construction site, "it sometimes happens even here in Dolinskaya that our enterprises cannot come to an agreement. The Banska Bystrica Civil Engineering Works does not know what the Brno Industrial Construction Works is doing, and so forth. And the result? Jobs are shelved, deadlines postponed, and the construction of the combine delayed."

SLUSOVICE WANTS HARD CURRENCY FOR COMPUTERS

AU121247 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 10 Aug 87 p 1

[Interview with Josef Adamec, "head of the information system section of the regional services' enterprise in Litomysl," by J. Platenikova: "On the Draft Law on State Enterprises; Thinking and Behaving in a Cost-Conscious Way"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Platenikova] The draft law on state enterprises pays great attention to the introduction of scientific-technical findings into economic practice. Could this theme also be useful for the service sphere?

[Adamec] Definitely! As I see it, it is necessary to introduce and spread the use of computers as instruments for modernizing and improving management work. After all, computers would substantially simplify record-keeping, eliminate the duplication of records, and so forth. However, our demand for a suitable computer is restricted by the shortage of them on the market. Moreover, the Czechoslovak manufacturer of quality computers -- the Slusovic United Agricultural Cooperative -- demands foreign currency cooperation [devizovou spolupraci] when selling them, because they are assembled from imported components. But we are an enterprise which is not engaged abroad, and thus have no possibility of acquiring foreign currency, and therefore this high quality computer, which we need so badly, is unattainable for us. Therefore, we hope that under the new system of subsidies, the Law on State Enterprises will also solve situations like this one. After all, we are not the only ones who cannot get hold of foreign currency by means of their activity.

RSFSR MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE VISITS SLUSOVICE

WA121455 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 3 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] [Green Light for Agrokombinats] The latest issue of the Slusovice publication "Our Way" published some interesting information. RSFSR Minister of Agriculture V.I. Naumov took advantage of his spa visit in our country to make a trip to JZD Agrokombinat Slusovice. Accompanied by deputy CSR Minister of Agriculture Engr. J. Martinek, he viewed the most interesting operations of the cooperative and paid close attention to the questions of enterprise management, its organization, operations system, and the fundamentals of kombinat management. The Soviet Union now has almost three dozen agrokombinats in operation. V.I. Naumov expressed his desire to establish direct contacts between some of them (Soviet agrokombinats) and the Slusovice cooperative. At the recommendation of the secretary for agriculture of the USSR Central Committee V.P. Nikonov, Slusovice will hold a seminar on organization, management, and other aspects of agrokombinat operations. Ten selected general managers of these agrokombinats will represent the Soviet Union at the conference.

HAMAN ATTENDS SOUTH MORAVIAN MEETING ON ECONOMICS

LD121728 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 12 Aug 87

[Text] A South Moravian regional political economic conference for CPCZ functionaries, officials of National Front social organizations, and senior enterprise management took place today in Velke Mezirici. It reviewed this year's progress so far on implementing the year's tasks, discussed preparations for next year's plan, and considered measures to improve the domestic market and increase public discussion of the bill on the state enterprise.

It emerged from the confidence that the last 7 months' economic results in the South Moravian region were satisfactory only in terms of the fuifillment of volume indicators, and that despite some positive phenomena, there had still been no fundamental breakthrough in the practical application of science and technology in the economy. Extensive trends continued to persist in enterprise economics, the confidence pointed out, going to draw attention to large discrepancies between individual enterprises. Leading industrial enterprises in the South Moravian region had been selected to make prompt preparations for implementing the principles of restructuring the economic mechanism. In agriculture, counter-plans for generating output and profits were being presented primarily by agricultural enterprises which used highly intensive production methods.

Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, praised the fact that the conference proceedings had been relevant, specific, and full. Comrade Haman highlighted the leading role of the party in implementing the principles of restructuring the economic mechanism and in creating the necessary political and cadre conditions. In connection with measures to improve the domestic market and the activity of the trade sector as well as public catering, he drew attention to the great responsibility and room for improvement in the work of the national committees.

COLOTKA ADDRESSES YOUTH IN TATRANSKA LOMNICA

AU110922 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Aug 87 pp 1,2

[Speech by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, to the youth participating in the 31st International Youth Climb of the Rysy Mountain Range, in Tatranska Lomnica on 6 August]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] At this meeting I would like to draw your attention to some issues which we must tackle and master together. The analysis of our society's development to date reveals convincing successes, which we have achieved in all spheres of life. At the same time, however, weak spots are also coming to the surface; things which have become outdated and are becoming an obstacle to our progress. From this finding and from the goals which we have set for ourselves arise the necessity of fundamentally restructuring the economic mechanism and other aspects of our life. [passage omitted]

I am convinced that the objectives and the content of the restructuring are and will be close to young people. Therefore, we also expect that the youth will help push through new approaches to vital tasks, the mastering of which will depend not only on development in the next few years, but also on the scenario of tomorrow, when the responsibility for managing and navigating society will be in the hands of the present day young generation. Precisely because the future and ever better working and living conditions in socialist society are involved, the youth must firmly grab the opportunities offered by the present, and press for these opportunities through their youth union organization. There are already some signs of this.

We value the efforts of the Socialist Youth Union [SYU], which searches for ways to more effectively involve SYU members, and also nonmembers, in national affairs so as not to allow them to vegetate somewhere on the periphery. [passage omitted]

In accordance with the demands of the present, we must stress that today the focal point of our efforts, and thus the efforts of the youth, is accelerating scientific-technical progress, assimilating it, and pushing it into production. Here, a decisive struggle is taking place; a struggle for accelerating socioeconomic development; for more fully satisfying man's material and cultural needs; for utilizing and increasing his creative abilities. We see with pleasure how the young generation, one could say since its childhood, has become fascinated by computer technology. Another praiseworthy thing is that the SYU has had the initiative to take the lead in overseeing robotization, to actively push the introduction of microelectronics; but it should be bolder in getting involved with other advanced disciplines. We must strive together for a consistent realization of the approved program for the application of electronics in the educational sphere. [passage omitted]

We have the development of the abilities and the creativity of the young, especially of the talented youth, very much at heart. Therefore, we have decided with the SYU members to quickly develop forms of work with particularly talented young people, beginning with their careful selection and comprehensive training, all the way to making proper use of them in practice. We have quite a few talented young sportsmen and artists, most of whom we take care of and they give us pleasure by their performances and spread the good name of our fatherland abroad (even though they make us feel bilious at times). We have no lesser obligation toward talented young scientists, researchers, designers, and technicians for whom we must create the best possible conditions in order for them to develop and utilize their abilities, and whom we have to properly reward -- morally and materially -- depending on their contribution to our common task. [passage omitted]

Together with you, active SYU members, we enjoy all the big as well as the everyday and at first glance smaller successes, which the SYU organizations can be proud of when drawing the balance sheet of their activity. Such praise, however, should not lead to blunting criticism of the shortcomings, of -- in places -- weak (and even zero) results, although even here the conditions exist to achieve more. This requires skilled activity of a youth organization, avoiding formalism and pompousness, searching and implementing effective methods of work. [passage omitted]

Dear young friends! Thanks to the great historical feat with which the October Revolution began 70 years ago, we, too, can benefit from the harvest of socialist development, inspired and fought for by Lenin's party. Socialism in the Land of the Soviets has proven its strength and viability, and has grown to become the socialist community. In addition to its inner values, liberating man and evaluating him, socialism constitutes the determining force of world development in the international respect.

I am certain we are all proud, and it fills us with satisfaction, that the Soviet Union and our socialist community assert the policy of peace, cooperation, and security of nations against the destructive, aggressive plans of imperialism. This political line expresses the most ardent aspirations and hopes of all mankind -- to rid the world of the threat of nuclear destruction, eliminate nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, prevent the militarization of space, and establish a comprehensive system of peace and security for all nations of the world. We are pleased that the Soviet peace initiatives and proposals are meeting with a favorable response in the hearts and minds of progressive, peace-loving people. Youth, which is united by the noble idea of friendship and cooperation, and the determination to do everything necessary for a peaceful future of mankind, constitutes an important force among progressive and peace-loving people. [passage omitted]

LEADERS' APPEARANCES 7-12 AUGUST

AU140808 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech, Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak, and Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak from 8 through 13 August report the following appearances of CSSR leaders (source specified in parentheses, Slovak Communist Party is abbreviated as "CPSL")

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, climbed the Rysy mountain range within the framework of the 31st International Youth Ascend to Rysy on 7 August. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 August, p 1)

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, in Prague on 10 August, bestowed high state honors on Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on the occasion of the latter's 70th birthday. The ceremony was attended by the following CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members: Lubomir Strougal, Ladislav Adamec, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart; by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate members Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Ignac Janak, and Frantisek Pitra; by CPCZ Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno and Jindrich Polednik; and by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and Miroslav Zavadil. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 August, p 1)

Jozef Lenart, member of the CPZC Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attended a discussion with members of the Socialist Youth Union in the Georgi Dimitrov Chemical Works in Bratislava on 10 August. (Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 11 August, p 1)

Mikulas Beno and Josef Havlin, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, attending the opening of the 10th part of the "Czech Painting of the 20th Century" exhibition in Prague on 11 August. (Bratislava PRAVDA 12 August, p 2)

Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a working visit to the West Slovak region on 12 August to acquaint himself with the progress of the grain harvest and the fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan by the region's "agricultural-food complex." (Bratislava PRAVDA 13 August, p 1)

Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, paid a working visit to the South Bohemian region on 12 August. In Ceske Budejovice, Beno attended an informal discussion "assessing the course of the realization of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's resolution on the ensurance of this year's planned tasks, especially the qualitative indicators" and "the course of the public discussion of the draft law on state enterprises." (Bratislava PRAVDA 13 August, p 2)

300 EAST BERLINERS PROTEST AT BERLIN WALL

LD132041 Hamburg DPA in German 2019 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin (DPA) -- On the 26th anniversary of the building of the Berlin Wall, some 300 demonstrators protested in East Berlin on Thursday evening against the building of the wall. According to eyewitnesses, the crowd gathered on the Avenue Unter den Linden and chanted: "The wall must go." No one saw whether the police took action against the demonstrators. During a protest by GDR citizens against the wall during the Whitsun holidays, police detained several demonstrators.

People Detained on Both Sides

LD140747 Hamburg DPA in German 0653 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Berlin (DPA) -- A number of people have been detained in both parts of Berlin during protests against the wall late on Thursday evening. About 300 East Berliners demonstrated in Unter den Linden near the Brandenburg Gate. Eyewitnesses said they were shouting "the wall must go," "Gorbachev," and "Berlin, Berlin," The people's police at first kept a low profile yesterday evening [13 August], the 26th anniversary of the building of the wall, but according to these reports later there were about 10 arrests and minor scuffles. The arrests were made by plainclothes security force members of the state security service. The crowd had dispersed by midnight.

At the same time, more than 50 people, including former GDR citizens, gathered on the West Berlin side of the Brandenburg Gate and simultaneously shouted similar slogans across the wall. [passage omitted]

Shortly after midnight, West Berlin police arrested two young men at the wall between the Reichstag building and the Brandenburg Gate. They had apparently set fire to parts of the synthetic paneling of the wall. The fire caused little material damage.

There were also incidents early in the evening at the Checkpoint Charlie crossing point for foreigners. About 50 people from West Berlin threw stones and drink cans at the wall and East Berlin border guards. The guards formed a chain to prevent the demonstrators from reaching East Berlin territory. The were chanting, among other things -- "the wall must go." West Berlin police repeatedly called on the crowd to leave the checkpoint. They finally cleared the Friedrichstrasse border area and dispersed the demonstrators in the direction of Kochstrasse, it was reported. [passage omitted]

GENSCHER REMARKS ON DISARMAMENT CITED

AU140820 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Aug 87 p 5

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- In a statement Hans Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and foreign minister, emphatically called for advocating disarmament and detente with responsibility and far-sightedness, and for not missing the chance for a peaceful future in Europe. In particular in arms control policy, in the relations of the two German states, it is important "to seize opportunities and not to miss them." A new way of thinking is imperative as well as the ability and the willingness to act in a responsible way.

Genscher recommended broadest possible cooperation with the Soviet Union and the full utilization of the possibilities offered by the Moscow Treaty.

In Genscher's view, the double-zero solution is just around the corner. He added: "The conclusion of an INF agreement (agreement on medium-range nuclear weapons) would be a first step toward real disarmament, it would clear the path toward further disarmament agreements as envisaged by the West's comprehensive disarmament concept. This applies to the 50-percent reduction of strategic arsenals, to the worldwide ban on chemical weapons, to the efforts to establish a lower level of conventional stability all over Europe, and to the further development of an increasingly dense network of confidence-building and security measures. If the double-zero solution were to fail, this would be a set-back with unpredictable consequences for disarmament and detente.

"It is obvious that no one but the Germans will gain most with respect to political and security matters from an agreement on the double-zero solution. On German soil there is the strongest concentration of weapons and forces. In particular the Germans in West and East, but also all other Europeans, would benefit from a basic and steady improvement of East-West relations resulting from a reduction of these arms.

"Therefore, the FRG's interests clearly point toward one direction: We want a U.S.-Soviet agreement on the double-zero solution and will do everything to bring it about. Thus our American allies do not act against us, but they can count on us and our support in their efforts to exploit all possibilities at the negotiating table in order to conclude such an agreement. The Americans, who are our allies and friends, are negotiating in Geneva to make this unmistakably clear without any reservations -- not over our heads, but with our will, our support, and in our interest. They need not decide between an INF agreement and us; the decision in favor of the global double-zero solution is also a decision in favor of the FRG, a decision in favor of the cohesion of the alliance. A success in disarmament, which we have been jointly aspiring to for years, would only further consolidate the foundations of trust of the German-U.S. relations and the alliance.

"In those areas where the FRG's direct participation as a site of deployment is required, such as in verification, we will support any verification measures agreed to by the parties to the treaty," the statement continues. "It was the West that in the past criticized -- with justification -- the Soviet Union for lack of willingness regarding real verification. Therefore, effective verification will certainly not be thwarted by us now. It is now necessary that the United States and the Soviet Union concentrate their efforts toward achieving specific results in solving the last open questions of an INF agreement. Both superpowers are also acting in the spirit of their obligation of nuclear disarmament, accepted by them with the Nonproliferation Treaty; they are thus fulfilling the expectations of all non-nuclear states."

Referring to the relations with the GDR, Genscher stated that they are developing in line with the Basic Agreement, and that the Moscow statement made by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and State Council Chairman Erich Honecker on 12 March 1985 has provided a strong impetus. Furthermore, he said: "The relations with the GDR have proved to be hardy even during the difficult periods of the past years and have also proved to be a stabilizing factor for East-West relations. Cooperation is developing well -- in economy, ecology, culture, humanitarian areas, and a number of other fields -- for the benefit of the people in West and East.

"The forthcoming visit of the State Council chairman to the FRG must be used to further develop these relations in the interest of the people. It must become clear that both German states are determined to make their contributions to improve the West-East relations and to disarmament and arms control. It is necessary to improve the prospects for the relations between the two states. [paragraph continues]

In this respect, too, responsibility and far-sightedness are required. The visit must not be talked to shreds, it must not be burdened with exaggerated demands and expectations, and it must not be made the occasion for exercises in gaining status in domestic policy. We are well aware of the differences in the value systems. But it is precisely these differences that obligate us to cooperate in order to achieve whatever is possible today and tomorrow. Strong and pompous words have repeatedly proved to be political muscle-flexing to the detriment of the people. The particular achievements reached over the past years with the conclusion of the Basic Treaty and the subsequent policy must be cultivated, expanded, and deepened. Those who want to improve the relations between the FRG and the GDR, to promote meetings of the people, to increase freedom of movement, can do this only together with those responsible in the GDR and not against them. The visit of the GDR State Council chairman to the FRG, which is being prepared and carried out by the FRG Government with sincerity and responsibility, can be an important contribution to developing the relations between the two German states and to the West-East relations. National and European responsibility are proved by sober and realistic actions and by having a good sense for what can be achieved.

"An analysis of the international developments, in particular of the West-East relations, shows the need for courageously using the available opportunities. A new way of thinking is necessary, as well as the ability and the willingness to act in an appropriately responsible way. The FRG acts in the national and European interest by fulfilling a constructive, creative, and active role in this development." Those who miss the new possibilities in the West-East relations, in shaping relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union, in developing the relations with the GDR, and in disarmament are acting against their own and against European interests, the statement says.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON GUATEMALA ACCORD

LD121255 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0927 GMT 12 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 Aug (ADN) -- The spokesman for the GDR Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, gave a statement in Berlin on Wednesday on the Guatemala peace plan agreed to by the presidents of the states of Central America. It has the following text:

The GDR has noted with satisfaction the signing of the document "Procedures to establish a firm and lasting peace in Central America" on 7 August by the presidents of El Salvador, Guatemala Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. A constructive step toward a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the region has been made. The GDR has repeatedly expressed its concern about the tensions in Central America and their effects on the international situation. It holds the view that regional sources of conflict dangerously exacerbate what is already a tense world situation. The GDR has always affirmed its agreement with the efforts of the Contadora states and of the supporting group to bring about a political solution to the crisis in Central America.

As a result of the signing of the Guatemala document, the efforts to bring about peace in the region have entered a new phase. They will be crowned with success to the extent that all those involved, who bear political responsibility in the region, in strict observance of the norms of international law, respect the principles of sovereignty, the right to self-determination, and noninterference in internal affairs.

The GDR gives its assurance that it will continue to contribute, as before, toward bringing about a lasting peace in Central America.

It expects that every threat or use of external force against any of the states in Central America will cease. In the view of the GDR, accompanied by the will and determination of the signatory states, this will accord with the spirit and concern of the Guatemala document, and be a fundamental precondition for peace coming to the region and a contribution to international detente.

NORWEGIAN PRIME MINISTER SENDS MESSAGE TO HONECKER

AU121201 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Gro Harlem Brundtland, prime minister of the Kingdom of Norway, has sent the following message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

Esteemed Mr General Secretary: I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of April this year in which you inform us about the efforts that are being made to ultimately create a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe.

Norway supports the measures aimed at strengthening peace and security in Europe, and that contribute to bringing about mutual confidence and cooperation across dividing lines in our party of the world.

In this we attach particular significance to efforts that serve the elimination of nuclear weapons. We have supported the Geneva negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union with all our strength.

The positive signals for the conclusion of an agreement are indeed reason for optimism. The elimination of nuclear weapons of this kind would doubtless be a step toward more security on our continent.

We have noted with interest the proposals on a completely nuclear-free corridor in Europe. Provided such a corridor can be set up in such a way that Europe's security as a whole is promoted, and a valuable contribution could be made to the struggle for peace and disarmament. Against this backdrop we will attentively pursue this initiative.

Yours faithfully,
Gro Harlem Brundtland

MADAGASCAR'S PRESIDENT ANDRIANARAHINJAKA PAYS VISIT

Meets With Sindermann

AU121047 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Aug 87 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday [10 August] Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, received Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, president of the National People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, for a talk. Both politicians noted with satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship, anti-imperialist solidarity, and cooperation between their two states are successfully developing in the interest of peace and for the benefit of the two peoples. This meeting is the starting point for deepening cooperation and the exchange of experiences between the parliaments of both states, they stated. [passage omitted]

Horst Sindermann stressed that, in view of the threat of a nuclear disaster, the responsibility of the peoples and their parliaments in the struggle for peace and disarmament is increasing. Under the current circumstances political thinking must be based on the knowledge that true security is possible only on a common foundation and cannot be reached by nuclear deterrence and accumulation of military potentials. It is dependent on joint actions for a nuclear-free and violence-free world for the benefit of today's and future generations. He expressed conviction that the establishment of a comprehensive international system of peace and security as well as broad cooperation in solving global problems correspond to the people's very own interests and those of the countries. In this spirit, the GDR is making an active and recognized contribution to arms limitation and disarmament according to the obligation that war must never again emanate from German soil.

The guest reported on his people's efforts to solve the complicated economic and social problems of the country, which embarked on the socialist path of development 12 years ago. It is important to integrate the citizens in a democratic way into mastering the difficulties caused by the colonial heritage and into creating the foundations of socialism, stressed Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka. He expressed his great interest in using the opportunity to acquaint himself with the GDR's achievements and to study its experiences in building socialism. [passage omitted]

Holds Discussion With Fischer

LD131625 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin 13 Aug (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today met the president of the People's National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, for a talk. The two politicians expressed their satisfaction at the level of friendly relations reached between their countries and spoke in favor of their further development and deepening.

Oskar Fischer explained GDR's efforts for implementation of the peace program of the Warsaw Pact states. Of outstanding importance was the signing of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles, and operational and tactical missiles. In this connection he supported the positions stated by Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in Geneva, especially on the need to include the 72 Pershing-1A nuclear systems in this agreement. Together with its allies, the GDR will do everything within its power to preserve mankind from a nuclear catastrophe, the foreign minister said.

Oskar Fischer and Lucien Andrianarahinjaka condemned the escalation of violence and terror by the South African regime, both internally and against the frontline states. They characterized the apartheid policy of the Botha regime as a threat to world peace and international security.

The Malagasy guest spoke about his country's efforts for the consolidation of national independence and for overcoming economic and social problems. He praised the active policy of the GDR for peace, security, arms limitation and disarmament.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS 13 AUGUST

LD132024 Budapest MTI in English 1831 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 13 (MTI) -- At its session Thursday, the Hungarian Council of Ministers approved, following a great deal of debate, the draft bill on general sales tax and personal income tax to be introduced under the tax reform. It was decided to submit the draft to the National Assembly.

The Council of Ministers discussed the social-policy measures that are scheduled to come into force together with the tax reform, and decided that there should be further consultations.

The Council of Ministers ordered a preliminary reporting obligation for the planned increases of the producer's prices of all industrial products that are included in the free price form, and for servicing fees.

The government modified the decree on the agricultural product marketing contract. In the interest of strengthening contractual discipline, it increased the degree of severance pay for faulty quality and delays, and for failure to meet contracts.

Following the session of the Council of Ministers, government spokesman Rezso Banyasz said there was debate at the last conferene of leaders of government and the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), and certain issues, for instance, the social-policy measures to be taken under the 1988 plan, were left open. In connection with these social-political tasks the Council of Ministers has decided that further discussions should be held with organs such as the trade unions and the youth association.

At the meeting between the government and SZOT, the sides reviewed the preparations for the tax reform, and agreed that the draft bill is suitable for being submitted to the National Assembly. They exchanged views on the main guidelines of next year's plan, and there was full agreement that laying the foundations for the plan greatly depends on the economic results in the second half of 1987. Therefore they called on the collectives of workers to do everything possible in the interest of fulfilling this year's plan.

In connection with the government's economic-social stabilization work programme currently under preparation, the spokesman acknowledged that the difficulties arising in the course of implementation, and the unpopular measures will doubtless burden the national consensus which has been established over the previous decades. But we believe - he stressed - that the national consensus which has brought about epoch-making results is still a living force and can motivate stabilization and advance. He added that the unpopular measures are the results of economic constraint, rather than political will. And the future of the nation today is best served by people who speak the truth rather than flatter.

Presenting the decree on agricultural product turnover, Rezso Banyasz said that in the interest of encouraging quality production, there will be severence pay in future if products of insufficient quality are delivered. The government decree also sets down the responsiblity of the producer for violating technological discipline. Such a measure is considered important as if plant protecting agents and other materials are not handled with care they could present a health hazard.

The government does not plan to again devaluate the forint, said the spokesman. Reviewing the conditions for realizing the 1987 foreign trade estimates, the Council of Ministers reached the conclusion that it is not necessary to modify in the remainder of the year the valid system of regulations of foreign trade, nor the determined rate of exchange of the forint compared to the average of the convertible currencies. At the same time the government considers it justified for the export contracts now being concluded by economic units for next year to vitalize. Therefore the competent organs have worked out measures which will considerably increase the security of switching over to the 1988 tax reform and price and regulation system in the foreign market activity of the companies until the new regulation conditions become known in detail.

Of the questions not directly related to the agenda of the session of government, several were related to the customs measures and the activity of the customs organs. MTI's staff member asked the spokesman about a foreign report, according to which the customs officials had made examinations considerably stricter, mainly along the country's western border. Rezso Banyasz firmly rejected the information, allegedly originating "from a thoroughly well-informed source". In the interest of the smooth flow of vast tourism traffic, customs examinations on the Hungarian-Austrian border have been carried out in an accelerated form, and cannot therefore be called stricter, he said. However, he added that persons who violate customs regulations will be called to account in all countries of the world, including Hungary. He added that fortunately such cases are rare.

In the interest of solving the problems related to Hungarian-Polish tourism, talks are currently in progress in Budapest, on Polish request, under the leadership of deputy ministers of finance, on the financial, customs and other issues of tourism between the two countries. The spokesman noted that the Hungarian side seeks the reciprocally acceptable solutions which settle the open issues related to tourism, and reduce undesired occurrences, in the framework of traditionally good and dynamically developing tourism relations.

The waiting time at the Hungarian-Romanian border crossing points has decreased as compared to the previous year, and only 12 cases were registered this year when waiting considerably surpassed 30 minutes, as compared to 95 cases last year.

Speaking about the experiences of work of communal utility the spokesman said that the government approved 30 million forints at the time, and work opportunities for some 1,000 people have been established in eight counties. Most of the opportunities were for employment in public hygiene. Experience is unanimously good, and the opinion is held that even larger funds could be utilized.

In conclusion the spokesman stated that religious Hungarian citizens have good opportunities to visit holy places and religious centres abroad. For example, the Hungarian Catholic episcopacy regularly organizes pilgrimages, with the participation of Hungarian travel agencies. This year groups of pilgrims are to travel to Rome in connection with the ad limina [as received] visit of the episcopacy, and plans also envisage a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Relations between persons of Hungarian origin living in Israel, and the Hungarian Jewish communities have become more livelier and since 1984 an increasing number of Israeli citizens of Hungarian origin visit Hungary. Last year the Goldmark Choir of the Hungarian Rabbinical Seminary gave a concert tour in Israel, and a 45-strong Israeli chamber orchestra is scheduled to return the visit this September, giving concerts in Budapest.

NEW BODY PREPARES HALF-TERM ECONOMIC REPORT

AU131222 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Aug 87 pp 1,4

[B.K.-signed report: "Slow Industrial Restructuring -- Economic Balance Report for the First Half of 1987"]

[Excerpt] "The situation is contradictory; statistics show both favorable and unfavorable phenomena. Despite this, cautious optimism is just because, compared to 1985-1986, there has been a slow improvement in economic processes this year." This was voiced at the press conference held by Dezso Sutho, chairman of the newly reorganized Tax and Financial Control Office, and dealing with the economic balance reported by the new body. The press conference was held to report on the computerized report of the half-year economic balance of the enterprises and cooperatives, a balance prepared at the end of last week.

It transpires from the total statistics -- which do not include agricultural results -- that, compared to the same period last year, the net sales returns of economic organizations increased by 4 percent in the first half of 1987. This favorable phenomenon is slightly overshadowed by the fact that this increase occurred largely in non-industrial sectors of the economy, like in the trade, transportation and telecommunications, and tourism sectors. A development worth mentioning is the fact that, as a result of central measures and enterprise efforts, there was an increase of 11 percent in the sales returns of convertible currency exports compared to the same period last year. The increase in capitalist exports occurred as the joint result of the real export surplus and the change in the exchange rate of the forint. Light industry increased its exports quickly but the capitalist exports of the machine industry lagged behind the plan and this again indicates the weak points in our export structure. These weak points are to be blamed for the continuous lower-than expected profitability of industrial exports. As a result the balance of trade did not improve and it showed a deficit for the first half of the current year.

The fact that economic performance -- the balance between profit and loss -- increased by 19 percent in the people's economy as a whole, much more dynamically than in the previous years, gives us cause for joy. The increase in economic performance shows a considerable differentiation also in the various sectors of the people's economy and certain industrial branches. Industry increased its performance by 15 percent: there was an improvement primarily in the incomes of metallurgy, mining, food industry, and the chemical industry, while the performance of the machine industry and light industry enterprises lagged behind that of the same time last year. Performance in non-industrial sectors increased fast -- by 20-30 percent: an increase caused by changes instituted in certain elements of regulation and the trends in inflation, in addition to the increase in performance and the reduction of expenditures. It gives food for thought, for example, that the increase in sales returns and performance of the construction sector of the building industry exceeded the industrial average, but, instead of production improvement, price increases were the chief cause of this seemingly favorable phenomenon.

In the first half of the current year, a total of 212 enterprises and cooperatives were making a loss: their losses totaled 9.2 billion forints. There was no change either in the amount of losses or the number of poorly-performing economic units compared to last year, but one can notice a slight difference in proportion to the benefit of industry where the number of loss-making economic units has decreased.

The fact that the specific material consumption decreased in the productive sectors of the economy and the raw material management of energy-demanding sectors was particularly favorable clearly shows the "sensitive balance" of the economy. As a result of the increase in wages postponed at the beginning of the current year, wages increased at the slow pace of 3.6 percent. As a result of the decrease in manpower, however, the average wages in the socialist sector increased by 6-7 percent, and the productivity indicators also improved. Curiously, there was still no improvement in the way the enterprises managed their expenses, although this would be the source that could be mobilized most efficiently; the increase in undistributed expenses exceeded the rate of increase of both the sales returns and the increase in profits.

In the course of analyzing the economic balance for the first half of the current year, the chairman of the tax office also mentioned the fact that the stock of fixed assets in the people's economy as a whole increased faster than the income from sales. The gross-net value indicating the standard of the entire industry's means of production stood at 68.4 percent, not too bad an economic indicator in itself. But this indicator was at only 50 percent in the case of 600 industrial enterprises and cooperatives, and outdated machines are owned precisely by economic units that provide the bulk of our capitalist exports. It should also be mentioned here that the increase in fixed assets within the industry continues to be concentrated on the basic material sectors and the extraction industry, and so the regrouping of capital that encourages product changes continues to have little influence in the processing industry. Dezso Sutho mentioned that, in addition to the usual evaluations, separate efficiency tests have been made in recent years in industry on the basis of enterprise performances balances. Taking the enterprises' profit per resources as a basis, the economic units are classified into 5 categories: the lowest category is made up of units where this efficiency indicator does not reach even half of the industrial average, and the highest category is made up of enterprises with an efficiency indicator 150 percent higher, or even more, than the average. [passage omitted on performance of small-scale economic units and small ventures]

POLISH OFFICIALS DISCUSS TRANSIT FEES

LD132218 Warsaw PAP in English 2116 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, Aug 13 -- Polish and Hungarian delegations, headed by Finance Vice-Ministers Andrzej Dorosz and A. Patko, respectively, held three-day talks Aug. 11-13 on financial and customs modifications of the principles of tourist exchange between Poland and Hungary.

The sides stressed the necessity to adjust the size of tourist traffic to the possibilities of the two countries, and to limit the existing inconveniences. They presented detailed arguments to support their standpoints.

The Polish side asked Hungary to lift the so-called guarantee customs duties or transit fees, but no agreement was reached in this respect.

Vice-Minister Dorosz was received by Hungary's vice-premier Jozsef Marjai.

WARSAW COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S VIEWS ON IRANGATE, ARMS

LD132234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2113 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Wladyslaw Snarski commentary]

[Excerpts] The main subject of today's world comment is President Reagan's speech made late yesterday evening in Washington. It was devoted first of all to the circumstances and consequences of the Irangate affair, which, as he said, had caused great damage to his government. The President indeed admitted that the responsibility for that public scandal fell on him, although he assured at the same time that he was not informed about the details of the matter by his security adviser, John Poindexter. The President admitted that he had pursued a mistaken policy, approving arms supplies to Iran; but he maintained that he knew nothing about the money being given to the rebels in Nicaragua. Reagan tried to divert attention from this painful matter for him, devoting a good deal of space to the plans for the just under 18 months left to the end of his term of office. [passage omitted]

One must take a different stance on the international aspects of the U.S. President's speech. It is worth stressing that he evaluated optimistically the prospects for arms agreements with the Soviet Union. Presumably this is the most important goal of the present administration in the foreign policy sphere. In the course of the next few months, Reagan said, I hope to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on a comprehensive treaty on nuclear arms reductions, subject to control and verification. He went on: -- We are making real progress on the issue of the total liquidation of an entire category of weapons -- medium-range weapons. But at the same time Reagan expressed the view that at the foundations of progress in disarmament negotiations there lies the expansion of the U.S. armed forces, begun during his term of office. In other words, the thesis of negotiations from a position of strength was maintained.

The words which flowed yesterday from the White House Oval Office were received, to put it mildly, with mixed feeling by supporters of Reagan's policy and with resolute criticism by the remaining foreign observers. The U.S. President did not explain much; did not contribute much that was new, and maintained the well-known theses of U.S. policy regarding the shaping of contemporary world relations -- relations in accord, of course, with Washington's picture.

JARUZELSKI SENDS MESSAGE ON DEATH OF FINNISH ENVOY

LD140158 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 13 -- In connection with the sudden death of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to Poland Matti Olavi Rautio, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a letter of condolences to Finland's President Mauno Koivisto.

RELATIONS DISCUSSED DURING CPC DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU131816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/8/1987 -- Over July 30-August 13, 1987, a delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Zhao Zongnai, alternate member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, paid a friendly visit to Romania, as guests of the CC of the RCP.

The Chinese guests had talks at the CC of the RCP, at the RCP Committees of Constanta, Iasi, Botosani and Suceava Counties, saw round economic units and socio-cultural establishments in Bucharest and the mentioned counties.

At the end of the visit the delegation was received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

During the talk held on the occasion satisfaction was shown at the fine evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party between Romania and People's China, with emphasis on the wish to further develop them, in the spirit of summit accords for the benefit of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

Liu Chunlin, charge d'affaires a.i. of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, attended the interview.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES IBRD VICE PRESIDENT IN SNAGOV

AU121854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 12 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12-08-1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Wilfried Thalwitz, vice-president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), who is visiting Romania, on August 12, at Snagov.

The guest thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the interview. Likewise, he appreciated Romania's policy of economic development, and the Romanian state's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's position on world economic issues.

During the interview aspects were approached of the collaboration between Romania and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and it was shown that possibilities existed for the further improvement of the collaboration with this international organism.

Problems related to the international financial and monetary system were also discussed.

Alecsandru Babe, minister of finances, attended the interview.

INTERIOR MINISTRY POLITICAL COUNCIL PLENUM MEETS

AU131008 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Aug 87 p 5

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Interior Ministry Politic[illegible]l with the aktiv was held on Tuesday 11 August 1987. The meeting examined [illegible]ity of commanders and party bodies and organizations to develop the entire pe[illegible]'s revolutionary spirit in fulfilling the tasks and missions entrusted to them.

The plenary proceedings were a wonderful opportunity to show profound gratitude to Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for his orientations and guidelines of priceless theoretical and practical value aimed at further improving the activity of the personnel in the Ministry of the Interior; the participants in the plenary meeting also expressed firm determination to unswervingly work to fulfill their mission to defend the people's revolutionary achievements, socialist legality, and public order and tranquility in an exemplary manner.

Comrade Ion Coman, member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, participated in the plenary proceedings.

In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and communist, revolutionary engagement, the Interior Ministry party aktiv sent a telegram to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the SR of Romania, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces.

Sends Message to Ceausescu

AU131017 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Aug 87 p 5

["Telegram Sent to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General, President of the SR of Romania, and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, by Participants in the Plenary Meeting of the Political Council of the Ministry of Interior with the Aktiv"]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; in line with the overall climate of fruitful and creative work and revolutionary upsurge in which all our people are welcoming the Party National Conference and the 43d anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation on 23 August, the plenary meeting of the Interior Ministry Political Council examined -- in an atmosphere of high responsibility, patriotic pride, and fiery commitment -- the work performed by commanders and party bodies and organizations to develop the entire personnel's revolutionary spirit in fulfilling the tasks and missions entrusted to them.

During the plenary proceedings the participants again expressed the profound respect, boundless devotion, and ardent love nurtured by communists and the entire staff of the ministry for you, most beloved son of the nation, wise and daring leader of the party and state, fiery patriot, tested revolutionary, and prominent personality of the contemporary world, whose name is linked with the most fertile period of achievements in the millenia-old history of the fatherland -- the period of socialist construction -- which we call with high regard "The Nicolae Ceausescu Era."

Participants in the plenary meeting paid warm homage to Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, a front-ranking personality of our party and state, illustrious politician, and scientist of world renown, who alongside you is carrying out lively and untiring activity within the party-state leadership to implement the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism, to promote the development of Romanian science, education, and culture, and to enrich the patrimony of universal knowledge.

Examining, in a spirit of responsibility, the results obtained by the Interior Ministry bodies, under the permanent leadership and guidance of the party, as well as the current tasks arising from the historic documents of the 13th RCP Congress and from the program orientations included in your valuable theoretical and practical work, the participants in the plenary meeting emphasized the need to preserve and enhance the revolutionary spirit, which has unleashed and continues to stimulate the lively thinking, initiative, and creativity of communists and all working people, aimed at successfully building the socialist and communist society in our fatherland.

Unflinchingly following your wonderful example of patriotic devotion and revolutionary enthusiasm, we assure you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Supreme Commander, that we will do all we can to implement party decisions and the country's laws to the letter and at a high qualitative level, and that the staff of the Interior Ministry will welcome the Party National Conference and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic with outstanding results in all spheres, always ready to defend, along with the entire nation, the revolutionary achievements, independence, sovereignty, and integrity of our beloved fatherland, the SR of Romania.

MINERS SEND MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU ON MINERS' DAY

AU111056 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 10 Aug 87 p 1

[Message from participants in Petrosani Miners' Day meeting to Nicolae Ceausescu: "The Miners Pledge to Increase Their Contribution to Strengthening the Country's Raw Material and Energy Base"]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: Deeply inspired by the warmest feelings of esteem, appreciation, love, and respect which the whole nation harbors for you, the participants in the Petrosani festive meeting devoted to the "Miners' Day" now turn their thoughts full of recognition to you, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to express profound gratitude for your heroic activity as leader of our society and for the happiness of our socialist nation.

Through the transformations which have basically changed our work and life, the Jiu Valley, as it looks today -- with its modern mining activity and prospering cities -- is part and parcel of the important accomplishments within the great and unprecedented process of transformations which occurred in our country in the era opened up by the Ninth RCP Congress. This era has entered our nation's awareness under the name of the ingenious founder of modern Socialist Romania -- the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era."

This year, too, the traditional holiday of the miners is strongly marked by the workers' spirit of commitment which characterizes the activity of our working collectives, which are determined to welcome the great political event of the year -- the RCP National Conference -- with comprehensive and significant achievements and to honor the glorious anniversary of the homeland's liberation with fresh successes in coal mining. Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we report that in all our activity we constantly act to fulfill our tasks and implement the recommendations also made by you during the recent meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, in order to contribute to strengthening the country's raw material and energy base, and thus to increasing the rate of the homeland's many-sided development. Through sustained mobilization and through optimal utilization of the modern technical potential available to us, we have substantially increased coal production year by year, especially through extending modern technology. We want to take this festive opportunity to renew our pledge to act with all our might and creative energy to implement the decisions established by the 13th RCP Congress and your excellent guidelines and recommendations which ensure our homeland's constant progress.

Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, from the bottom of our miners' hearts we convey to you wishes for much good health and energy in work for the benefit and for the happiness of the whole nation, and we convey the traditional miners' salute: "Good luck."

The participants in the Petrosani festive meeting devoted to "Miners' Day"

OIL FIELD EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION VIEWED

AU110905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0748 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/8/1987 -- The "1 Mai" enterprise in Ploiesti is a standard unit of Romania's oil equipment industry. It manufactures more than half of the Romanian production in this domain, while over four-fifths of the enterprise's total production is exported to tens of countries of the world, such as the USSR, India, People's China, Turkey, the GDR, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Bulgaria, Libya, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Yemen, Argentina, etc.

The "1 Mai" enterprise is manufacturing the whole range of medium- and deep-drilling rigs (from 3,000 m to over 10,000 m), namely the f-320-3dh, f-320-ec, -400-4dh, [as received], f-400-ec and f-500-dewl [as received] drilling rigs, which are well known and in great demand in the international market. The latest achievement of the Ploiesti manufacturers is the deep-drilling rig f-900, considered a novelty worldwide, too.

The enterprise in Ploiesti also produces hundreds of types of drills, including sintered carbide-made pin drills, slide bearing drills, representing world novelties, pumps and power pumps (between 400 and 1,600 hp), travelling blocks and crown-blocks, rotary swivels (of 320, 400 and 500 tons), hydraulic and electric brakes, etc.

Here are some other products: sludge pumps (of 400, 700, 1,000, 1,300, 1,600 and 2,500 hp) of pressures between 210 and 700 bars, complex blow-up preventors, rotary tables, cementing trucks, etc. The enterprise manufactures large-size drills (with 3.5-m and 5-m diametres), as well as horizontal trench-hoes with 3.2-m and 4.6-m diametres.

Romanian oil-field equipment is highly appreciated by beneficiaries as it can work in all conditions: both in polar regions, and in the deserts (from minus 40 Celsius degrees to plus 55 Celsius degrees).

POARTA ALBA-MIDIA NAVODARI CANAL NEARLY COMPLETE

AU131900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/8/1987 -- Romania's second blue waterway, the Poarta Alba-Midia Navodari Canal measuring 30 km of length, is about to be completed.

Since the beginning of the year the people working here have excavated more than 5.5 million tons cu.m. They cast over 60,000 cu.m of special concrete to build walls, gates at Ovidiu and Navodari, as well as upstream and downstream ports. In the section of canal which traverses the Tasaul Lake they dredged 200,000 cu.m of material.

With the last cubic metres of concrete cast in the superstructure of the control tower, the construction proper at the Ovidiu dam is over, a wide working front standing now open for those who mount the hydraulic equipment which will activate the gates and direct ships in the ports.

Builders have opened to traffic all the seven road and railway bridges which traverse the new waterway. The latest bridge to be commissioned has five arches measuring 30 metres each, an is 135 metres wide, being part of the new Ovidiu-Siutghiol railway system. Building it meant building 12 km of railway, links, control stations, etc.

This new Danubian window to the sea is about to be completed. The main target of builders is to conclude over the ensuing interval the entire volume of operations at the navigable part of the canal.

BRIEFS

RAILWAY BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/8/1987 -- The builders of the new Poarta Alba-Midia Navodari waterway, which will extend on 30 km, have scored a remarkable success in their effort to shorten construction time. In Ovidiu zone, where there is a second gate, a new two-way railway bridge has been commissioned. It is the seventh bridge to traverse the Canal, according to projects. Measuring 285 metres of length, it is 135 metre wide. The builders resorted to highly-efficient original solutions in building the structures and the rest, according to Romanian projects. A new railway station (Siutghiol) has been commissioned concomitantly with the bridge. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1657 GMT 11 Aug 87 AU]

MILOSAVLJEVIC CHAIRS FEC SESSION 13 AUGUST

LD131853 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- The FEC today endorsed draft measures for boosting the production and export of ships and of equipment for the oil and chemical industries. The FEC also examined the uneconomical use and conservation of energy, and endorsed the proposed law changes allowing citizens the right to directly approach federal organs and obtain a reply to their requests. The Federal Secretariat for Information issued the following statement on today's session of the FEC.

The FEC, under the chairmanship of Milos Milosavljevic, today endorsed draft measures for the realization of a joint program for the production and export of ships until 1990, and a joint program for developing the production and export of special materials used in oil, chemical, petrochemical, and rubber industries. The FEC also adopted an initiative on concluding an agreement for channeling part of the banks' credit potential to the Yugoslav Bank for international economic cooperation, in order to provide credit for the export of shipping equipment, and to carry out investment projects abroad on credit during 1988 and 1989. [passage omitted]

The FEC examined a report on the measures and activities undertaken and the results achieved in realizing the program of long-term measures for the rationalization, substitution, and conservation of energy, which was endorsed in 1980. The council noted that despite the results achieved in the past 6 months, the program has not been satisfactorily realized. The overall situation on the economy, and the insufficient economic and financial support toward realizing the program, had an effect on the growth of the specific consumption of energy per unit of social product, which is most obvious in the uneconomical consumption of electricity in households and industry. [passage omitted]

The FEC adopted a report on the realization of the federation budget during the first 6 months of the year. The council noted that earnings planned for this period were realized by 89.3 percent, and that they fell short of balanced estimates by some 105 billion dinars. [passage omitted]

The FEC also endorsed draft changes to the law on the work of federal organs in connection with petitions and proposals. [passage omitted]

MIKULIC DISCUSSES INFLATION, FEC POLICIES

LD131507 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- The expectation that inflation will be curbed by the FEC's measures alone is unrealistic, FEC President Branko Mikulic stressed in a joint interview for tomorrow's issues of 'POLITIKA' and "OSLOBODJENJE'.

How can the FEC be the only responsible body for curbing inflation if several thousand self-managing and state subjects make decisions influencing economic development, expenditures, the situation and market relations, prices, and other things, Mikulic asked. As part of its powers, the FEC in the first half of the year agreed to the increase of manufacturers' prices in industry by 11.5 percent and of retail prices by 14.5 percent.

Given that inflation is above 100 percent, the logical conclusion is that other decisions have influenced the growth of inflation disproportionately more than the FEC through its decisions.

Of course, Mikulic said, the FEC has great obligations and responsibilities in preparing and implementing systematic economic policy solutions and measures that would affect the curbing of inflation, and for that the FEC should be made accountable.

Many negative assessments have been made of the intervention laws, but there has not been a single case questioning the accountability of those who acted contrary to the established policy. Precisely because of the failure to implement the established policy, with the possible consequences, the FEC president said, the intervention measures were proposed. They are envisaged in the SFRY constitution and are an integral part of our system.

What would you have done, Mikulic asked chief and responsible editors of POLITIKA and OSLOBODJENJE, given the recent price hikes in flour and bread in a year with record crops and procurements of wheat? The milling and bakery industry (of course, without proper blessing) saw their chance in a "free" formation of prices.

First they caused a shortage of flour, and then set the prices "according to market conditions." Consequently, a kilogram of white bread can bring up to 900 dinars, though we had previously reached an agreement with the representatives of the republican and provincial executive councils that there are no economic reasons why its price should be higher than 500 dinars. We responded to this by establishing that a kilogram of this bread should not exceed 500 dinars.

All this was not done arbitrarily, but on the basis of calculations of all expenses and planning appropriate accumulation. Therefore, there are situations, Mikulic stressed, when such measures are necessary for economic, social, and political reasons.

When fictitious values in reserves and outstanding claims from buyers and others are presented as legitimate ones, in accountancy terms this means that an unrealized, nonexistent income is presented as a real one, Mikulic said, explaining one increase in personal incomes, general and joint expenditure. This must be compensated for, and expenditures must be brought in line with real possibilities and truly earned income.

This also demands a revision of the rights and institutions in the joint and general expenditure, a radical reduction of the so-called social expenses, bringing the increase of personal incomes into line with the growth of work productivity and the increase of economic efficiency. However, with the exception of the Yugoslav People's Army, nobody is even temporarily giving up their rights and planned expenditure. On the contrary, everyone is demanding even more to further increase demands on the economy.

The economy is defending itself against this, among other things, by increasing prices, and, much more rarely, by increasing productivity, reducing production and overall business costs, better utilizing capacities increasing income, and by better and more efficient work and management of social assets rather than through the escalation of prices.

We have not rid ourselves of the dogma that all the existing organizations of associated labor must, at any cost, continue working indefinitely.

That is why we have organizations that have incurred losses for years. Their recovery in a great number of cases, Mikulic believes, was fictional, or was carried out at the expense of those who conduct business for a profit and who could push the overall development of society.

With the new systems laws, this has been prevented from happening. The future of each losing organization will have to be realistically assessed in accordance with the stabilization program. They will not be able to continue work. Workers employed by them should be retrained and employed in other organizations, in new production and service activities, small-scale economy.

It is better to ensure, on the basis of solidarity of workers from other organizations and budgets of sociopolitical communities, temporary funds for the social security of workers employed in organizations whose activity will cease, rather than artificially prolong the work of losing organizations.

FEC President Branko Mikulic also commented on the regional differences in price increases, personal incomes, and general and joint expenditure. In the past 3 years the fastest growth of manufacturer's prices was attained in Slovenia. The average annual rate of growth of these prices in Slovenia was 79, and in Yugoslavia 69 percent.

If the differences, for example in personal incomes, were the result of higher work productivity, better utilization of capacities, economical business activity -- that is, efficiency in economic activity -- they would be considerably lower, rather than two or more times higher.

How do you explain, for example, that personal incomes per worker in the Slovene electric power industry, which has losses, were higher this April by 83,000 dinars than personal incomes in the Serbian electric power industry, which operates profitably, Mikulic asked. The differences in general and joint expenditures are also large, as much as eight times per an inhabitant.

Nobody should expect that the FEC would propose and undertake anything contrary to the SFRY constitution. On the contrary, we would have to account for that, Mikulic said. Therefore, on the basis of the proposals for the improvement of the economic system we shall now propose those changes that are allowed by the constitution, and we are also preparing proposals for those questions that, on the basis of amendments and changes to the constitution, can be regulated in a better way.

We know all the changes that have been started and that are forthcoming cannot be met by applause from everyone. It is not easy to break from the life of illusions of affluence based on foreign loans, uneconomic flow of income on the Yugoslav market, the use of income of future generations, and the drain of enormous social funds to citizens' pockets. Therefore, all "those affected" profusely swear at us, and in this they are supported by some of the press, Branko Mikulic, FEC President, said in conclusion of the interview to 'POLITIKA' and 'OSLOBODJENJE'.

KOMUNIST DEFENDS 'MIKULIC'S GOVERNMENT'

AU131733 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 87 p 6

["From Other Papers: Who Wants the FEC To Resign -- KOMUNIST on the Increasingly Frequent Demands that 'Mikulic's Government' Should Resign"]

[Text] We do not have a "federal government," and even less a "Mikulic's government," or a government by any other individual, but we have an Executive Council that is "an organ of the SFRY Assembly," which is responsible for its work (or lack of work). The SFRY Assembly is the only body authorized and called upon to make relevant decisions on FEC's "fate." This is pointed out in a commentary in the latest issue of KOMUNIST in connection with the increasingly frequent exchanges about whether the "Mikulic Government" will resign, and if so, the sooner the better.

Some public information media write (and speculate) a lot about the FEC not enjoying the support by the highest state organ, the SFRY Presidency, nor having sufficiently "decisive support" from the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and that this alone is sufficient reason for the FEC to resign, or rather that the FEC cannot stay and work effectively without such support.

It is asserted, KOMUNIST says, that "differences exist between the present government and the party-state top leadership," and that the top leadership had recently "distanced itself from the measures of the present federal government." One also writes and says that "major differences are present within the Mikulic's government," and so forth.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina considered itself called upon to publicly stand up in "defense of the FEC and its president," or rather to denounce "very harmful attacks on the FEC, devoid of any foundation, while the FEC in fact carries out the decisions and positions adopted in the SFRY Assembly and other federal organs." Many were surprised by this "support" and "criticism of attacks without foundation," and they indulged in extensive articles against it.

This entire "game," KOMUNIST warns, is outside the delegate system, outside the SFRY Assembly, although it is a matter of "its organ." Would it not be quite normal for all those who are convinced that the FEC does a bad job, that it is "incapable," and that it "does not carry out the policy adopted," to submit their proposals and arguments to the delegates in the Federal Chamber and the delegations in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces so that they may consider them in the manner determined by the Constitution, the law, and the Rules of Procedure?

Why, KOMUNIST asks, do we so fear and avoid the constitutional institution of calling for a vote of confidence in the FEC? A discussion in the SFRY Assembly on this question need not automatically mean a lack of confidence, but the opposite. Instead of acting in this way and thus contributing to an enhancement of the constitutionality and the rule of law, an increase in the responsibility of the delegates and the FEC, and a strengthening of the assembly authority, we prefer sniping and lobby speculation, exerting pressure not only on the FEC but also on the SFRY Assembly, affairs, and outside activities, bypassing the procedure set by the Constitution.

It seems, the KOMUNIST commentator concludes, that we possess democratic rules of behavior only for the purpose of undemocratically violating them.

NOVO BRDO MINERS END STRIKE, RETURN TO WORK

LD131613 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Pristina, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- Miners at the Novo Brdo mine near Pristina have returned to work following a 2-day stoppage.

The miners were told that their work would be properly recognized and that their wages would be equivalent to their labor. The management and political structures have assured them that they will pay greater attention to the living and working conditions of miners and their health protection.

There has also been a request for a differentiation among the miners so that the good ones are not disadvantaged by those who do not work.

HEALTH WORKERS CONTINUE STRIKE OVER PAY DELAY

LD141054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0944 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Nis, 14 Aug (TANJUG) -- In the health centers of the Nis Electric Power Industry, machine and tobacco industries, agricultural and industrial combine, Niteks Textile Industry, and in some other parts of the Institute of Labor Medicine in Nis, a work stoppage continued this morning.

According to Dr Tomislav Lekic, director of the institute, medical and other help is given only in emergency cases.

According to the latest information, around 500 health and other workers of the Institute will not receive delayed July earnings today either because, for the time being, only a half of the necessary funds have been provided. Instead of 80 million dinars the self-managing interest community for health sent only 40 million dinars. The payment will most probably be postponed until Monday.

Explaining the dissatisfaction of the institute's workers, which has existed for a long time, Dr Tomislav Lekic also cites some incorrect actions of the self-managing community for health. While certain health institutions in the town have a surplus of funds on their account after the payment of the July earnings, the institute does not even have enough money for personal incomes. [passage omitted]

PEACEFUL PROTEST MEETING HELD IN KOSOVO VILLAGE

AU122044 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Milisav Milic, our correspondent in Pristina, sent us a report this evening about another incident and a protest meeting of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo:

Since the party plenums about Kosovo, the number of conflicts among the nationalities in this province has increased. (Ibuso Salja), aged 17, yesterday inflicted grievous body injuries on his neighbor Nikola Kisic, aged 6, of Dobrevo. This was the cause of a peaceful protest by 100 Serbs and Montenegrins this evening. They gathered first at the village school and then in front of the house of Petar Kisic, the father of the attacked child.

The citizens of Dobrevo invited leaders of the province and the commune to the meeting, but not even local officials appeared this evening.

The attack on the little boy, Nikola Kisic, took place only a few days after the burning of the Orthodox cemetery at Dobrevo. Local people interpret this as a calculated act by Albanian nationalists to speed up the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from this pleasant and beautiful Kosovo village.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON YEVCANI WATERWORKS PROTEST

Strikers Seek Medical Aid

LD131650 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1525 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Struga, Aug 13 (TANJUG) -- Young hunger strikers in the Macedonian village of Yevcani, Yugoslavia's south, have shown initial signs of exhaustion and sought medical assistance. They struck against the way in which a dispute concerning the construction of a water supply line connecting the adjacent village of Oktisi, was being solved. Ten strikers sought medical treatment in the local clinic, while 40 others are still on strike.

Young people in Vevcani went on a hunger strike demanding the responsibility to be investigated of those who on August 7 ordered police intervention when the villagers were trying to disrupt the construction of the water supply line. The young also demanded that the villages be visited by republican and federal youth officials.

Vevcani villagers are against the water supply line for fear that their village thus might remain without sufficient water. In the August 7 clashes with police, several villagers were injured or taken to the police station. After the event the youths had gone on their hunger strike.

Work on the construction of the water supply line continues unabated under police supervision.

Media Reportage Criticized

AU131401 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 12 August on pages 2 and 3 carries three articles in connection with the hunger strike by village youths at Vevcani near Struga.

A 500-word report entitled "We Condemn the Violence of Bureaucracy" on page 2 refers to a telegram BORBA received from 17 building workers from Vevcani currently working in Sarajevo in which they "protest and condemn the use of force by the authorities against the inhabitants of the village of Vevcani." Moreover, they are "deeply shocked by the authorities' attack on the people of Vevcani, particularly women and children," and "condemn the behavior of the militia and other 'gods' who in this way are actually attacking self-management." At the end of the telegram the 17 workers say they have sent similar telegrams to the LCY Central Committee, all republician and provincial LC Committees, the Federal Conference for Social Activities of Women, and the press.

A 600-word report carried on page 3 entitled "Distorted Picture of Vevcani" quotes the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference statement regarding the events in Vevcani.

"It is assessed that the work on the water system is going according to an agreement signed by the local communes of two neighboring villages and will be completed as planned." The republican SAWP also assessed that "organized groups and individuals from Vevcani who enjoy outside support tried to, in the most impudent way, stir the villagers, particularly women, old people, and children and create divisions among the inhabitants of the two villages, who have been living in brotherly harmony, by ways and means uncharacteristic to and unacceptable in our system."

"The statement says that the press, particularly the press from outside the republic, have blown the events out of proportion and that the problem was treated in an oversimplified and unobjective way." Moreover, the statement also criticizes some media for alleging "that there is a conflict on a national basis, although it is a matter of two villages with Macedonian population, that it is a matter of two border villages, that the question of water supplies is a form of pressure to make people emigrate, that people are allegedly on a hunger strike, that special police unlawfully used clubs, and so forth."

"All this, according to the statement, contributed toward the creation of a wrong picture of events in Vevcani and the general situation in Macedonia among the Macedonian public at large."

The second report on the same page is a 200-word TANJUG report entitled "Youth Continues With Strike" which states: "About 100 young people from the village of Vevcani have already been on a hunger strike for 5 days and demand that those responsible for ordering the militia to harshly intervene on 26 May and 7 August bear the responsibility. On 7 August some people were injured and some detained in custody."

Council Examines Events

LD131902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Skopje, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Macedonian Executive Council today examined the reports of the authorized republican organs in connection with the construction of the water supply in the villages of Vevcani and Oktisi in the Struga region, noting that the settlement of the water supply issue in these villages had been proceeding in accordance with the legal documents regulating this field. [passage omitted]

The internal affairs' organs acted within their competence, and took necessary measures so that the work organization could carry out the duties in connection with the construction of water supply unhindered in the past few days. The water supply is expected to be operational on 25 August.

Insufficient openness on the side of sources of information in the Struga municipality has contributed to one-sided information by part of the Yugoslav press, it is stated in the communique of the Macedonian Executive Council, adding that the council supports complete and objective information of the population and the Macedonian and Yugoslav public.

The council authorized competent republican organs to monitor the development of the works and take measures for the consistent observance of the law within the framework of legal regulations. [passage omitted]